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Forcing the Season.

Despatches from Indianapolis tell the great news, if news it be, that the boom of the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR-BANKS for President is to be "formally launched." It was informally launched and then informally taken out of commission some time ago; but it's never too late to begin again. Deep revolving minds in the Columbia Club of Indianapolis are meditating on the stimulation of the boom. "As soon as Congress meets, the work of the missionaries will begin in the East," which is the enemy's country, so to speak. Missionary ardor is beautiful to behold.

Mr. FAIRBANKS moved about the country with unexpected activity in the campaign. He warmed up. He dispelled his legend. He showed that he was not without his quota of red corpuscles.

He has a perfect right to boom himself, through himself or through others. It is unlikely, however, that so smooth a player would show his hand so prematurely. A certain obscurity, quiet, gentle work, befits the candidate who seeks to make the people cry for him.

At present the people are not losing aleep over the still distant question of who shall inherit Mr. ROOSEVELT'S mantle. It is an old saw that no sooner is a President elected than the job begins of trying to elect his successor But now the country wants a lot of business and mighty little politics.

Long before 1908 the now bedraggled and tattered Democrats may be in purple and fine linen again. Who knows? Meanwhile, the Republicans of New York and Ohio are thought to have very definite opinions as to the next Republican candidate for President.

Terms of Peace Offered by Japan. For some time a rumor has been cur-

rent that the Tokio Government has informally approached its Russian opponent through the French Foreign Office and indicated the conditions on which it would be willing to end the war. Just what the conditions were is now made known in a statement of the committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the Foreign Budget. The conditions are surprisingly moderate and should assure to Japan the sympathy of every neutral Power interested commercially in the Far East. With one exception they exact of Russia nothing but the fulfilment of the promise which she made to the United States but which she per-

rt was to restore China and both belligerents were to urges preference for labelled goods and agree to respect Corea's independence. although individual Japanese were to the approving seal. It is probable that have the right to acquire land in the peninsular kingdom. The only additional demand was that Russia should renounce her lease of the tip of the Liaotung peninsula and that Port Arthur their wares. should be dismantled. As Russia would thenceforth have no military use for the branch of the Manchurian Railway which runs from Harbin to Port Arthur that line would naturally be handed over to China; the ostensible owner, a Russian corporation, being reimbursed for its outlay. As for the railway running from Harbin to Vladivostok, Russia might be permitted to retain it, though the retention would practically mean the gradual absorption of that strip of Manchuria which lies between the railway and the Amur River. Only the central and southern sections of Manchuria, however, are of much commercial importance to the outside world.

It is scarcely to be expected that the St. Petersburg Government will accept these terms so long as Port Arthur is untaken. If, on the other hand, Port Arthur should be captured, as it doubtless will be, and if the Baltic fleet should be destroyed by Admiral Togo the impossibility of regaining the naval fortrese by land operations will be recognized, even by the most optimistic Russians. The neck or isthmus connecting the species of promontory on which Port Arthur and Dalny are situated with the rest of the Liaotung peninsula is so narrow that it can be raked by warships stationed at each end. In the hands, therefore, of a Power possessing control of the sea, the promontory is impregnable, much more so than Gibraltar, which can be reached by modern artillery planted on the nearest point of the Spanish mainland. Conscious of her inability to recover Port Arthur by force, no matter what success might attend her land operations in Manchuria, Russia, it may be thought, should welcome the proposal that the naval fortress should be dismantled and, with Dalny, turned over to the Chinese authorities. Thenceforward, so far as the Liaotung peninsula and the rest of Manchuria south of the Harbin-Vladivostok railway are concerned, Russia would stand exactly where she stood before she secured a lease of Port Arthur and the right to construct a railway linking it with the Siberian line.

Why would Japan's offer probably be ected, even if Port Arthur had been taken? Because while the St. Petersburg Government expects to lose Port Arthur, it hopes to gain compensation in Corea, where, at Port Lazareff, or at a point further south on the eastern coast. an ice free harbor could be found. If the Baltic fleet should prove unable to French and the other was to come 'to-morrow,' you wrest maritime ascendency from the meanwhile giving the work to a non-Israelite?" Japanese, and if, now or next year, Gen.

KUROPATKIN should beat Marshal OYAMA, the Russian commander would waste no time on the impossible task of regaining Port Arthur, but would move his army to the Yalu River, with the intention of occupying the Corean peninsula. A railway has already been completed from Vladivostok to the Tuman River and could quickly be extended until it reached Seoul. Once in possession of Corea the St. Petersburg Government would occupy a coign of vantage incomparably more valuable, from both strategic and commercial points of view, than the Liaotung peninsula. It is, on the other hand, of vital importance to Japan that Corea should either become Japanese or

remain independent. It will be observed that in the statement made by the committee of the French Chamber of Deputies nothing is said about a pecuniary indemnity. Apparently the Tokio Government took for granted that neither belligerent would receive any compensation for its losses in money and men. This although Japan can ill afford the outlay which has been imposed upon her by Russia's refusal to carry out the promise to evacuate Manchuria, and although the Mikado's fiscal resources will for a long time be straitened owing to the fact that his customs revenues have been mortgaged by way of security for two foreign loans. Under all the circumstances, it must be admitted that the terms of peace offered by Japan are extraordinarily generous.

The Reelection of Mr. Gompers.

Mr. GOMPERS has been elected to succeed himself as President of the Federation of Labor, with only one dissenting vote, in spite of rumors that his reelection was improbable. This makes it virtually certain that the contest of unionism will be carried on along the lines already established.

At the San Francisco convention the socialistic element seems to have made little or no progress in fastening its policies and principles on the Federation. Unionism as represented by its

most important organization in this country has given the cold shoulder to dreams of Government ownership of public utilities, and to the project for the active participation of unionism in partisan politics. The enormous increase in the Socialist vote on Nov. 8 gave ground for some apprehension that the doctrines of Socialism would find a much stronger influence in the convention than has been shown by the proceedings of the body. This is well for unionism itself and for the country. For unionism, conducted along proper lines toward legitimate ends, the country is entirely ready and the time entirely ripe; but a ruinous upheaval would follow the general adoption by organ-

ized labor of the revolutionary doctrines

which emanate from that Cave of Adul-

lam known as Socialism. Under the leadership of Mr. GOMPERS, unionism will doubtless continue to stand for the union shops, for the use of the union label, and for maintenance of the boycott. It must stand for the union shop, or else effect a radical alteration in its entire structure. From the present point of view, that issue is vital to unionism. The union label is at best a modified form of the boycott. Unionism does not say directly that its members shall The conditions were these: Russia on buy only union label wares, but to the extent of the operation of the system i refusal to buy those not branded with a majority of those who have adopted the label have done so simply on business grounds, because they believed and hoped that it would give a market for

> The boycott, as an institution, now has no general prominence, and the term is only infrequently heard. Still, every issue of the Federationist carries a list of the offenders under a heading: "We don't patronize." The manufacturers and tradesmen thus indicated are called "unfair," and labor is urged, almost directly, to boycott them.

The attitude of organized labor has now been declared for the coming year. The Alliance of Manufacturers declaring its attitude, a definite alignment will appear, and distinct issues will be determined for contest or for adjustment.

Troubles in Jerusalem.

Angry troubles between the head of the Alliance Israelite school in Jerusalem and a large faction of Jews dwelling in the Holy City are described at length by a correspondent of the Jewish Comment of Baltimore. The situation, he says, is comparable "only with the time when TITUS was encamped against Jerusalem, when the Jews inside were killing each other, paving the way for his entering the city." Now, too, while they are "somebody else is reaping the profit."

It seems that the head of the Alliance school, Mr. ALBERTO ANTEBI, is the sole representative of the Alliance Israelite in Jerusalem, and has complete liberty of judgment in using the funds placed at his disposal. This school teaches weav- his defeated party generally, and as is ing, blacksmithing, carpentry and copper- done by the minority in American elecsmithing, and manages a machine shop | tions at all times. and an art school. Mr. ANTEBI distributes the contributions gathered from all parts of the world among the poor statesman like Senator Cockrell should Jews of the city. One of the principal be lost to the public service. charges against him is that these gifts are apportioned unfairly, and it is alleged also that he does not seek to give employment to Jews only. Recently the Yegie Kapaim Society for Uplifting Workingmen in Jerusalem addressed an open letter to him, in which these

passages occur: it passed into a Christian contractor's hand, and it was only through your influence he employed a ful and orderly men. few Jewish workmen as a favor. We must say it was very surprising how the poor work of this school has been passed from hand to hand and from creed to creed. Don't we personally know all the Jewish contractors of the city? Are they not ELIHU VALPERT, ALTER LIEBERMANN and SIMBON Bon!. Do not we know well how they went to you begging for work, and you (in your kindness) retused them work-one because he did not know

One of the turbulent incidents in the

contest between the Alliance and the Yegie Kapaim was a largely attended public meeting, called by Dr. SIMON of Hanover, a member of the Alliance, and held in the Hotel Kaminitz. The Jewish Comment's correspondent describes the

upshot thus: "One doctor sided with the workmen, where upon the representative of the Alliance arose in a fury and called them all liars. One doctor threw n empty beer bottle at him, others would have killed him, and he had to be taken home guarded y police."

The American Jews in Jerusalem, contending that they had been used with great injustice, have organized an American congregation, under a charter issued by the State of New York. Chief Rabbi SALANT promptly excommunicated all who were interested in the enterprise. Rabbi DISKIN, "the Briska rabbi," immediately called together his bethdin (council of sages), and revoked the bull of excommunication. At once a gang of ruffians attacked his house, and he was protected from violent treatment only by a guard. The American congregation survived, however, and it will try and solicit the help of our countrymen to send any charitable funds for the use of our poor to us directly." They want the money in order to build their own synagogue, have their own teachers, rabbis and doctors.

The Jewish Comment thinks that "it would be a mistake to imagine that the controversy has raged entirely about matters and things of no consequence," and it comes to the conclusion that "a great administrator" must rise to draw to the Alliance Jews of all countries if it is to reach the highest plane of usefulness.

Proposals of Marcus Smith.

In a country full of statesmen perhaps it is invidious to pick out a favorite. Still, we choose the Hon. MARCUS SMITH of Wilkesbarre. We can't help it. He is original, great and generous of soul, a philanthropy trust, a municipal public utility. In a world of Smiths he flashes ike a mountain of diamonds.

The Hon. MARCUS SMITH has proposed himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Wilkesbarre. He also proposes that the Democrats accept and "indorse" him.

His programme is a noble document. nominated and elected Mayor the Hon. MARCUS SMITH will:

1. Divide his salary between the Home for Friendless Children and the Old Ladies' Home. 2. Divide the offices among the Repub-

licans and the Democrats pro rata to the votes cast for him by each party. 3. Let the bosses make the appointments.

4. Favor or provide municipal assem oly rooms, a municipal theatre and municipal Turkish baths.

5. Advocate auxiliary swimming pools and roof gardens for the schoolhouses. 6. Advocate five cent round trip trolley tickets for children and workingmen. 7. Advocate free funeral cars on street

railways that pass cemeteries. 8. Have free daily brass band concerts 9. "Make Greater Wilkesbarre the

Paris of Pennsylvania." The Hon. MARCUS SMITH is started, and who can stop him? He only needs to add free municipal lunch and free municadd free municipal lunch and free municipal beer to his prospectus to make his scheme of municipal activity and "giving the people a show for their money" improved by an accomplete and complete.

Tornia, even i sage in the problem in the supported students who are anyious to receive American education and learn the fundamental force of this great R public so as to make themselves eccable and complete

The Paris of Pennsylvania? Give the Hon. MARCUS SMITH chance and ample time and verge enough, and Paris will be known as the French Wilkesbarre.

ington.

Mr. COCKRELL, however, looks at the situation philosophically. He spoke of it last week in this good humored way:

" Certainly the people must be content, or else they would not have voted for a continuance of present policies. The result in Missouri was a great surprise, but the President's popularity had a great deal to do with it. Mr. ROOSEVELT the guest of my State to-day, being in attendance at the world's fair. He will meet many of our best citizens. I believe as the South becomes better acquainted with him it will love him the more. Certainly he is in the hands of his friends

to-day, judging by the recent election in Missouri. Mr. ELIHU ROOT expressed the sentiment of many Republicans when he went so far as to declare his wish that angrily disputing among themselves, the Republican Legislature of Missouri, foregoing partisanship, would reelect Senator COCKRELL. Such a result is not probable, and Mr. COCKRELL does not expect it; yet he accepts the result of the election without bitterness, as Mr. MORLEY said truly had been done by

> It would be a misfortune, however, if the trained and eminent abilities of a

We have received from a gentleman eminent in the financial and railroad world a strong protest against the exclusion of Japanese labor from this country. this country is going back to Know-Nothing times, " he says, "it is time a few of us found it out." So far from keeping the Japanese out, he would have Congress encourage "You say that you gave over all the work that | their immigration. He would like to see you wanted done to a Jewish contractor, who gave | many thousands added to our population, the work over to a Mohammedan, and through him and unquestionably it would be an addition of peculiarly intelligent, industrious, skil-

Usona vs. Ewiscaisa. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: As Sir Edward Clarke has kindly undertaken to coin a new name for the United States which shall not offend the British or Canadian sentiment, and has offered "Usonana" as a substitute for Americans, let me suggest that it will be equally appropriate to call the people of England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Australia, India and South Africa, gener ally designated as "British," by the common name of "Ewiscelsans." The Empire of Ewiscalsa might then cease to be jealous of the Republic of Usona. Naw York. Nov. 27. Quer. Chrotark.

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA. Very Striking Defence of His Country-

men by a Japanese. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Mr. McGinn, in contradiction of your editorial, "Agitation for Exclusion of Japanese," is an amazing production from a professional man of intelligence, so mixed

up with prejudice are its facts.

He says that "as a laborer the Jap has injured the white man on the railways (Northwest especially)." It is true that a arge number of Japanese are working in ne section west of the Rocky Mountains on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. No doubt they are working at a little less wages than white men. Japanes being small in stature, the amount of work done by them is about two-thirds of that done by big, stout white laborers. For instance, where two white men may be able to carry a steel rail, three Japanese are needed. Why do railway officials employ Japanese? Because they are obedient, quick to learn and steady. Besides, however anxious the railroad may be to get white men, there are not enough of them to displace the Japanese, and even when obtained they will not stick to their posts. They are less reliable and more disorderly than Japanese. In the fruit raising districts the aid of

the Japanese is advantageous to both con-sumers and producers. While the laborers are disputing about the scale of wages with the producers, all the fruits will be rotten before they can reach the market. In picking and packing the fruits, willing and ready workers like the Japanese are essential. In Oregon an owner of a large trace of sugar beet fields told me that the Japanese are the salvation of sugar beet raising; that before they were induced to work in that line the industry was a failure, for the white laborers are entirely unfit for that kind of work. In the suburbs of Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., Japanese are welcomed as farm hands. Some of them are trusted tenants. "In the cities," says Mr. McGinn, "he i

engaged in nearly all lines of work, skilled and unskilled, and is underselling the white man in every case." In fact, the opportunities for the Japanese on the Pacific coast are very parrow. The doors of factories are shut tight before them.

"They are engaged in nearly every branch of commercial life and shine solely by their ability to sell their labor and their goods far below a white man's living wage." a matter of fact, the Japanese merchants on the Pacific coast are still in the experimental period, and so far from endangering the white man's living wages the white laborers are benefited. They obtain from the Japanese merchants more reasonable charges than elsewhere. Years ago the white man's restaurant union in Seattle Wash., wanted to drive out of existence all the Japanese 10 cents a meal restaurants, with the aid of the butchers and grocers Why did the plan fail? Its success would have meant forcing the white laborers to pay 15 cents a meal in a white man's restau-rant. Accordingly the laborers supported the Japanese restaurants, and the butchers

the Japanese restaurants, and the butchers and grocers were unwilling to lose customers who pay most regularly.

"The pay of Japanese domestic servants in the East is good, but conditions in the West are entirely different." says hir. McUinn. This is too absurd. Residing six years in the west, I saw nothing of it.

He says that in "the 'situation wanted' column in any San Francisco paper, one-half the applications will be Japs who are willing to give the ir service for no remunerhalf the applications will be Japs who are willing to give their service for no remuneration other than board and lodging and a chance to attend school." More than 70 per cent. of the Japanese in California are farmers. They are mostly living in the agricultural districts, either as farmhands or in summer as fruit pickers, or tenants under lase. Those who belong to the class above mentioned are only about 1 per cent. of the entire Japanese in California, even less. They are not laborers, nor comp titors of laborers either. They useful in the community and share in b. ar true Samurai spi it far away from the despised mere mary spirit. Unconsciously they are solving the servant problem. Mr. McGinn's stat m nt is most insulting Senator Cockrell of Missouri.

One of the unexpected results of this year's election was the capture of the Legislature of Missouri by the Republicans. This Legislature will elect the successor to United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell, who has been one of the Democratic leaders in the Senate since 1875.

Mr. Cockrell is held in high respect by Republicans and Democrats in Missouri, but of course the Republicans are not likely to send him back to Washington. it is not only discouraging emigration, but also putting on it all sorts of restrictions, so that any Japanese who wants to come to this country will meet a strong opposition in official circl s. We fully realize that it not advantage ous to the Japanese nation

its If to send young men abroad on whom it has spont so much time and energy to educate to be useful at home.

It is shocking to hear agitation for discrimination agr inst the Japanese in this free country, for which our friendship as a na-tion has always been cordied and with which our commercial relations have been increasng so greetly. At the birth of the great merican Republic Jefferson procleimed he equality of human rights. Daniel Vebster said: "Ey the blessing of God splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace and of liberty." About helf and terror, but of wiscom, of peace and of liberty." About helf a century ago Commodore Perry knocked at our Celestial door and advised us to adopt the Western civilization. We followed his advice and thus came to America to know more about it and to assimilate ourselves, looking on hereas a vest and eploydid representations. ing on her as a vest and splendid monument of liberty and admiring her as a champion of civilization. And now the labor leaders and demagogues want to kick us out! Do

we deserve such treatment?

To-day we are fighting in Manchuria for the open door and equal rights. It is disthe open door and equal rights. It is dis-heartening to hear in this free land talk of exclusion and oppression of the Japanese It is an outrageous insult to our national dignity, a direct insult to our august Mi kado Emperor, the animating spirit of all Japanese people. TARASHI AKIYAMA. NEW YOBK, NOV. 27.

Jews in London.

From the London Spectator.

More serious, though less striking, is the pressur of the destitute allen who is not criminal. He con-tinues to come in such force that he is rapidly turning whole districts into foreign and mainly Jewish The English disappear before the in vadets as in the tropics all living things make way for the march of the irresistible foraging ants. In many parishes Christian places of worship have become synagogues, and the vicar finds himself transformed from a curate of Christians into a missionary among the Jews.

Candidate's Card in Sandwiches.

From the Kansas City Star. R. C. Bowman, Democratic candidate for con-stable in Argentine, is the owner of a lunch stand in that city. A small boy manages the stand. ciling sandwiches, hot tamales and other catable which tempt the appetite of the hungry pedestrian Whenever a sandwich is sold and the purchase attempts to take a large bite a hard substance encountered. The customer investigates and fine a small card with the inscription: "R. C. Bowman, Democratic candidate for

Family Jars in Kansas. Prom the Atchison Globe.

Did you ever know a man that didn't hate hi THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Suggestions from Writers Critical of the Views Already Presented.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Tilden-Hayes controversy was settled by reference to a commission which took testistrong Tilden man, but I did not kick when the decision was against my party, and it is not becoming to the standing of a Virginia man or to any other American to be unwilling to submit to the findings of duly appointed arbitrators.

The Virginian's assertion that Roosevelt would be President even if Parker had been elected is groundless. Since the Tilden-Hayes affair Cleveland has been elected twice, and each time he filled the Presidential chair. If Parker had been elected no sensible man can doubt that he would have gone in and Roosevelt would have walked out.

As to the race question in the South, my experience of Southern people, founded upon observations made in several visits to Virrinia and North Carolina, leads me to the belief that the whites of the South are not at all democratic. They are aristocrats—the only aristocrats to be found in this land. into good and valuable citizens, and they resent any attempts by Northern people to do it. Booker Washington's efforts to teach useful trades to colored people receive but little support and assistance from Southern

whites.
When President Roosevelt received Booker Washington in the White House the South howled; but by that act he showed that he is a true democrat and is President of the people of the United States—all of the people, rich and poor, white and black. AMERICAN. BROOKLYN, Nov. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So long s the race problem in the former slave States remains unsolved, the electoral vote of those States will be cast for the Democratio party, no matter who are the candidates or what Most of those who speak and write on this

subject from the South declare that the South will solve the problem to the benefit of all concerned, if left alone with a free hand to do it. How does the South propose to do this? What is the programme? Are the leaders of public sentiment in the South agreed upon a plan?

We have to have studies of Southern conditions at present similar to those written by the late Frederick Law Olmsted in 1853. OAKLAND, Md., Nov. 26. MARYLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cannot our triumphant President devise some method which will ultimately abolish our American Ireland—the Solid South? The one speck of discontent within the whole range of the British Empire is the Emerald Isle, yet even that seems now to be coming into closer and more harmonious relations with its political circle. Our Ireland has not the trying factors of religion, differences of race and centuries of antagonism to smooth away which are so

conspicuous in the British problem.

In the South flows the best blood of the nation's founders. There is identity of race and no religious antagonism. Surely it is time the wretched black blotch so long used o signify the political cleavage of the nation, and which also recalls the great struggle should be removed, and who can give such an mpetus to that end as President Roosevelt od give him inspiration!

BOSTON, NOV. 28. ARTHUR REEVE.

An English Woman Defends the English TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: We British oride ourselves that it is undignified to notice ignorant and unjust criticism. Yet the article that you published entitled the "British Husband at Home" draws such an unjust picture that no woman could let it pass without protest. If I sat down and pictured the typical American husband as an idle, foolish mountebank, craving notoriety by having poodle dinners or dining with a monkey, how utterly false the generalization would be Yet it would be possible to select a few such spec mens: and following the lines of the article you published, it would make them typical of the Amer can man. If the writer of the article in THE SU will send the incidents and name of the officer she mentions to the War Office, I can assure her that he
will be asked to resign and his clubs will expel him. If her facts are true, I pity the judgment that led

her to seek such acquaintances.

The average British husband is thoughtful and domestic in his tastes. He gives less time to business in order to spend more with his family. The children's hour after breakfast, and the social time he devotes with his wife in visiting or receiving the white man's burden in the next ging after 4 o'clock in the afternoon are unknown number, and render their services with a are for women only. In England woman's influence is also recognized in political life to a much larger degree than in America. Here women are relegated to the galleries at public dinners, political or otherwise; the British woman invariably sits with her husband, brother or father, and scidom are dinners given in which men sit alone, as is

As to selfish British brothers: no doubt there are some, though it is only here that I have frequently found refined girls sent daily to the city to earn their living, while their brothers are going through college and having a royal time.

To draw general types when there are millions in either nation is foolish; but since I have tested street car chivalry and the loneliness of suburbat women who get little companionship from the jaded commuter who crawls home after dark. I on't think the average British husband has much to learn from his commerce tied American brother much as one must find to admire in the American RUTHERFORD, Nov. 26. man, though he leaves his wife to play golf on

Americans All!

From the Atlanta Constitu The Southern people are, first of all, American citizens. They have the American instinct of fair play. They believe in the democratic tenet of obedience to the will of the majority as honestly expressed through popular sovereignty—not grudeng sullen acquiescence, but cheerful, generou acceptance. A popular plurality of nearly 2,000,00 votes attests that Theodore Roos velt distinctly reflects the majority will of the national electorate He has received his high official commission as a handsome certificate of personal confidence from the hands of his fellow Americans. As Presiden of the republic he is entitled to the loyal good will and well wishes of his countrymen. The narrower spects of partisanship should not be permitted survive the counting of the ballots. We are merican citizens before we are Democrats or Republicans, and the President is not or should not the whole people and the whole country

Telegraph and Telephone in Japan. From the Electrical Review.

Until 1887 there was no public telephone service in Japan. The first city systems were installed in Tokio and Yokohama in 1890, and these were llowed shortly by others, until at the end of 1801 there were 179 public stations, with twenty-five city systems and 25 000 subscribers. At the same time 25,000 other persons were demanding tele phone service, The telephone and telegraph apparatus in Japan

is of the most modern type, as progress elsewhere is followed closely. The rapid development of these two arts is characterized by the following statistics, showing the number of telegrams sent for different years: In 1871, 19,000; in 1881, 2,588,000; in 1891, 4,674,000, and in 1901, 16,221,000.

Judgment of Solomon. Solomon was solving the baby problem "See which one will give the darling a toy the By her prompt compliance, he at once spetted

Not in the 400. De Siyle—Did you see Eames and Burgstaller t the opera last night? Gunbusta—Why—or—or—no; whose box were

When Will It End? The prima donna's last farewell Was sung in tones enthralling: Port Arthur still was falling.

he heartless impostor.

A comet trailed across the sky It came back every hundred years-Port Arthur still was falling.

The Last Man saw the gray, worn, world Laid desolate, appalling, But in the dim and distant East

INDIANA SENATORSBIP FIGHT. stative Homenway Not as Sure of

the Prize as He Might Be. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- An interesting situation exists in the Senatorial campaign in Indiana, where Representatives Hemenway and Landis, Gov. Durbin and Harry S. New are candidates to succeed Vice-President-elect Fairbanks. The centre of the situation is Senator Fairbanks him self, who has left everybody in the dark as to when he will resign the Senatorship, if at all. Senator Fairbanks will become Vice-President on March 4, and there is othing to compel him to resign his seat in the Senate before that date. The Indiana Legislature, however, will adjourn sine die on March 6, and unless Senator Fairbanks

on March 6, and unless Senator Fairbanks resigns there may be a deadlock during the last two days of the session, which will prevent the election of a Senator.

James A. Hemenway is Senator Fairbanks's choice for his successor, and if the field were clear for Hemenway it is probable that Fairbanks would resign in January in order to permit Hemenway to sit during the remaining days of the coming session. But the result of the legislative election was a surprise in Indiana, as it was everywhere, and Hemenway is not as sure of the prize as he might be. The Republicans of Indiana elected about thirty more members of the Legislature than they expected to elect, and these men have no atrings to them. Combinations made before election day are at loose ends. Nobody knows where the new Republican legislators stand. They were not helped in their fights, as some others were, and they are under no obligations to the organization.

If Mr. Hemenway should be elected and take his seat in the Senate before March 4, another chairman would have to be found for the Heure Committee on Approximents.

another chairman would have to be found for the House Committee on Appropria-tions, the most important post in the House next to the Speakership. The most likely next to the Speakership. The most likely successor to Mr. Hemenway as chairman of this committee is Representative McCleary

this committee is Representative McCleary of Minnesota.

The Indiana Legislature will be called upon during this winter to elect a successor to Senator Beveridge, as well as to Senator Fairbanks. Senator Beveridge's term expires on March 4 next, while the successor to Senator Fairbanks will serve until March 4, 1909. That Senator Beveridge will be elected his own successor is a foregone conclusion.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY ROUTES. 82,000 July 1, 1908, and 88,000 Before the Close of That Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Thirty-two thousand rural free delivery routes will be in operation in the United States on July 1, 1905. This service will cost the Government a little more than \$20,000,000. In the next fiscal year, beginning July, 1, 1905, 6,000 additional routes will be established, making a total of \$8,000. The cost of extending and maintaining rural free delivery in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, is estimated at \$26,000,000.

mated at \$26,000,000.

There are now pending, awaiting action by the Post Office Department, 4,000 petitions for routes, as compared with 11,000 when Fourth Assistant Bristow took charge of this division of the postal service. The cost of the service is expected to decline proportionately from now on, due to the diminished available territory for rural

Up to the last six months special attention has been given to individual retitions, but latterly more consideration has een given county services, especially in he Northwestern and Middle Western the Northwestern and Middle Western States. By the time the next fiscal year rolls round the officials expect to be up to date with their work! Routes have been established with such rapidity during the last fifteen months that Fourth Assistant Bristow is only 4,000 behind, and his orders are that these cases shall be disposed of as soon as possible.

COMPETITIVE THEOLOGY? Suppose Fire Department Chaplains Are Not Put in the Exempt Class.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission will give a public hearing on Saturday afternoon on a request of Fire Commissioner Haves that the office of chaplain be put in the exempt class. The last Legislature passed a bill authorizing the payment of an annual salary of \$1,000 to a chaplain. But as the office was not classified the commission has refused to certify tives Given by Dr. Leslie D. Ward. fied the commission has refused to crisistified the commission has refused to certify the names of the acting chaptains on the department's payroll. If the chaptains are put in the exempt class they will be able to draw pay from July 15. The four chaptains are the Rev. William St. Elmo Smith and Charles Breck Ackley of Manhattan and Harry A. Handel and Thomas F. McGronen of Brooklyn. If they are not put in the exempt class some form of comput in the exempt class some form of com-petitive examination paper will have to be devised.

LET UNION SEMINARY ALONE. Presbyterian Ministers Didn't Criticise Her Change in Constitution.

Presbyterian and Reformed Church ministers who went to the weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association. yesterday, expecting to hear Union get a drubbing were disappointed. The only mention of Union Seminary at the meeting, it was said afterward, was made by the Ray. Thomas Lowe, a former Reformed Church minister in Staten Island, and an ex-Civil Court Judge, who said if he had been present at the last meeting he would have criticised some statements made by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Union's the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Union's president, in describing as his ideal of a theological seminary one which would teach absolutely without trammels of orthodoxy or denominational connection.

CHRISTIANITY IN HAWAII. Native Christian Standards Are Low, Says

a Returned Traveller. The Rev. F. A. Hood of Somerville, N. J. announced to the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday, in a paper he read on ference yesterday, in a paper he read on the Pawaiian Islands, that religion among the natives had not prespered particularly well. The travelled recently in the islands.

"The native churches are waning in numbers, zeal and influence," he said. "The natives learn bad habits from the resident foreigners. The standards of business are lower among those reared in Christianity than among the Chinese."

Squash Court for Frank Gould's City Home. Plans were filed yesterday for a squash court, 36x18 feet and 23 feet high, to be erected on the roof of Frank J. Gould's town house, at 834 Fifth avenue. It is to have walls of

terra cotta, a peaked skylight of wired glass and a façade of copper and ornamental iron. The sides will be fitted with swing windows of wire netting and the play floor and walls will be of maple. It is to be lighted by electricity and will cost \$7,000. Yachting Records in Bridgeport. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the article in Tuesday's Sun giving the season's yacht racing records, the record which you give for the Bridgeport 18-foot knockabouts, instead of covering

port is-root anomalous. In the record for three boats which were sent down to Larchmont for nont Week, and in which race Miss Modesty's two closest competitors were not present.

The record for the season shows that fourteen races were held in which five boats started, with the exception of two races, which ended with the following results:

Miss Modesty, seven firsts, four seconds and two thirds; Answer, three firsts, three seconds and four thirds; Fiji, three firsts, three seconds and one third; Question, three seconds, three is; Mirage, one first and three thirds. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 28. BRIDGEPORT.

Well Trained. Knicker-That's a fine auto of Speeder's ome, it stops right in front of a police station.

> Automatic Reating. The winter problem now confronts, For heat we vainly holler;

MAYOR URGED TO ACT.

nee the Rapid Transit Board Won't Proteet City Rights, Maybe He Will. Through its president, Calvin Tomkins, he Municipal Art Society has addressed matter of the subway advertising:

memorial to Mayor McClellan in the "Advertisers have added to defacement of public buildings and obstruction of the ity's highways defiance of the Rapid Tran-

sit Commission," says the memorial.
"Except that the fact is otherwise, the Municipal Art Society and the public would assume that the commission is vigorousty assume that the commission is vigorously moving to vindicate is authority, that the police are arresting this destruction of city property and that the Corporation Counsel is seeking to recover damage already done and to enjoin a like trespass in the future. But the fact is that for nearly a month, desjite the greatest possible publicity, this destruction of public property and this violation of contract have not, to say the least, been met with any proper vigor by the Rapid Transit Commission, the police and the representatives of the city as a the Rapid Transit Commission, the police and the representatives of the city as a property owner; this even during the last ten days when the obvious purpose of the Interborough company has been to anticipate injunction and intrench itself as firmly as possible in an assured position which it could use to deprive the city of relief except after years of delay."

The memorial ends with a plea to the Mayor to do something to the Interborough Mayor to do something to the Interborough

MANUFACTURERS IN CONVENTION To Discuss Restriction of Output and the Open Shop.

and the advertising agents it protects.

beg elot to cook the upo circ Gio repe and gins first of T The thot that tion correge star reg and on the for "ge star reg and the for "star reg and the for reg and

Delegates arrived here yesterday from many towns and cities to attend the second convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association, which begins at the Hotel Astor to-day. They were met by David M. Parry, president of the alliance and of the National Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Parry will preside during the two days of the convention, and there will be two sessions daily. To-day an address of welcome daily. To-day an address of welcome will be made by George T. Moon, president of the New York Manufacturers' Association. The report of the president, which is a long document, will then be read, and the hearing of other reports and the appointment of standing committees will take up the rest of the morning session. The afternoon session will be devoted to addresses by prominent manufacturers.

From 350 to 400 members from the various affiliated alliances and manufacturers' associated alliances and manufacturers' association. affliated alliances and manufacturers' asso-ciations outside of this State will attend the convention, in addition to about 100

State members.

An address issued yesterday by Edward R. Davis, assistant secretary of the asso-ciation, declares that the issues of the open shop and restriction of output thrust upon the nation by organized labor are the most the nation by organized labor are the most vital questions that confront the country, and no better time could be selected in which to declare the policy and map out the programme of the association for the coming year.

The meetings are to be open, and employers, whether they are in favor of the open shop or not, are invited to attend.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS EXPAND. The League Drops New England From Its Title and Becomes National.

BOSTON, Nov. 28 .- The New England Anti-Imperialist League, however much it may be opposed to expansion on the part of the nation, has demonstrated that it is not opposed to the principle in itself, for at its adjourned annual meeting this afternoon it dropped the provincial "New England" from its title and became the "Anti-Imperialist League" with vice-presidents representing various States in the Union.

There was a good attendance at the meeting, many of those present being women. The speakers were George S. Boutwell, William Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. A. A. Berle of Salem, Judge A. A. Putnam of Uxbridge and Frank B. Sanborn of Concord. The present officers were reelected. Resolutions were adopted stating that education was greatly needed to-day in the United States as well as in the Philippines and asserting that the cause would surely prevail. it dropped the provincial "New England"

MURPHY AND STOKES DINE.

Dr. Leslie D. Ward, vice-president of he Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, gave a dinner at Delmonico's last night in honor of Gov. Franklin Murphy and Governor-elect E. C. Stokes. Others who enjoyed the hospitality of Dr. Ward

included:
Cornelius N. Bliss, President W. H. Truesdale of the D. L. and W. Railroad, Senator John Kean, George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. President Thomas N. Me-Carter of the Public service Corporation of New Jersey, J. E. Ward, Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, U. H. McCarter, president of Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, Senator Dryden, Leslie P. Ward, Valentine P. Snyder, Col. Charles A. Sterling, H. McK. Twombly, Nathaniel King, Bainbridge Colby, F. Q. Barstow and Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter. included:

LEFT HER MAID \$10,000. Will of Elizabeth G. Smith Clift, Who Died in Paris.

The will of Flizabeth G. Smith Clift, who died in Paris on Cct. 30, was filed for probate yesterday. She bequeathed \$10,000 to her maid, Susanna Amphoux; \$5,000 to her sister, the Bar ness Van Duel; and \$5,000 to her friend, Abby K. McLane. The will also contains a bequest of \$1,000 to the will also contains a bequest of \$1,000 to Grace Home for the Aged and \$10,000 to Grace Douglas Pennant, a friend. The residuary estate is to be held in trust for an aunt, Mrs. Carrline L. Randolph, and on her death it is to go to the godchild of the testatrix, Maria Van Cortlandt Ogden. The value of the estate in this State only. The value of the estate, in this State only, s put at \$1,500 in real and \$75,00 in personal property.

ARCHBISHOP TO BLESS IT. Dedication of the New Orphan Asylum

Chapel Set for To-morrow. Archbishop Farley will dedicate the new chapel, in the Reman Catholic Orphan Asylum at 'Kingsbridge, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Solemn high mass will be celebrated by Mgr. Mooney, and the Rev. D. J. McMahon, president of the Catholic summer school and pastor of the Epiphany Church will preach. This will be the final ceremony showing the completion of the new buildings, which were begun under Archbishop Corrigan's direction in 1888. direction in 1899.

355 Places in Customs Service Withdrawn From Unclassified List.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The President has amended the civil service rules by withdrawing from the unclassified service a number of the highest positions in the customs service which have hitherto been excepted from examination. They include 52 cashiers, 81 special deputy collectors, 200 principal deputies at suc-ports and stations, 6 deputy naval officers and

and stations, 6 deputy havel officers and
16 deputy surveyors.

This action was taken upon the recommendation of several Collectors and Surveyors of Customs and will throw these
positions open to promotion upon merit.

Hitherto they have been filled as party

The Statue to Gen. McClellan. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Frederick Mac-

monnies, the sculptor, has advised the McClellan statue committee, of which Secretary Taft is chairman, that he will proceed with the construction of the status and pedestal according to the terms of the contract. The sculpter's original design was rejected by the commission, for the reason that it involved a greater experciture than was allowed by law. The notication just received indicates that the design has been modified in accordance with the desires of the commission.